MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY ®

STUDENT ID NO

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 3, 2015/2016

LCT 0015 – CRITICAL THINKING AND STUDY SKILLS

(All sections)

2 JUNE 2016
2.30 p.m. – 4.30 p.m.
(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. This question paper consists of **12 pages**.
2. Answer **ALL** questions in **Sections A** and **B**.
3. Shade your answers for **Sections A** on the OMR sheet. Write your answers for **Section B** in the Answer Booklet.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE [60 MARKS]

Instructions: Answer **ALL** questions. Shade your answers on the **OMR** sheet.

1. A memory that relies on hearing sounds is a (n) _____ memory.
   A. iconic
   B. echoic
   C. explicit
   D. declarative

2. Which of the following is **NOT** an example of one of the major methods for studying memory?
   A. memorizing lists words and recalling them later
   B. investigating the memories of people with particular genetic mutations
   C. trying to figure out why people often forget what they were doing a week ago
   D. studying people who have lost their ability to remember because of trauma to the brain

3. Oscar is unable to remember anything about the car accident and for a few minutes after, probably because his head hit the dashboard very hard, which left him dazed and confused. Oscar's inability to remember the car accident was caused by his inability to _____ information about the car accident.
   A. store
   B. decode
   C. encode
   D. retrieve

4. When processing verbal information, semantic encoding is a type of processing involving the information's _____.
   A. sound
   B. feeling
   C. meaning
   D. physical structure

5. When an external event occurs, information about it first goes to _____ memory, and then, if we _____ the information, it goes to _____ memory.
   A. sensory; encode; long-term
   B. sensory; attend to; short-term
   C. short-term; attend to; sensory
   D. short-term; encode; long-term

Continued...

6. Sensory memories are encoded _____.
   A. semantically
   B. phonemically
   C. as reproductions of the sensory stimulus
   D. as cognitive maps of the sensory stimulus

7. The explanation that states that forgetting is due to the disappearance over time of a physiological "memory trace" is called _____ theory.
   A. decay
   B. interference
   C. displacement
   D. reconstruction

8. Which of the following is an example of an iconic memory?
   A. A sound held in the sensory-memory store.
   B. A sound held in the short-term memory store.
   C. A visual image held in the sensory-memory store.
   D. A visual image held in the short-term memory store.

9. Which of the following statements about short-term memories is **FALSE**?
   A. Short-term memories are encoded as reproductions of the sensory stimulus.
   B. Short-term memories often are forgotten rapidly when they no longer are attended to.
   C. Short-term memories can be held longer in the short-term store when they are rehearsed.
   D. All the above.

10. When you listen to a show on television, the information that you are attending to right now is being held in _____.
    A. sensory memory
    B. long-term memory
    C. short-term memory
    D. all three memory systems

11. Which of the following people would be **MOST** likely to remember one hour later the notes on a sheet of music after looking it over only briefly?
    A. June, who has an extremely high IQ score.
    B. Joan, who has been a musician for over 30 years.
    C. Jean, who shows increased activity in the frontal lobes.
    D. John, who is very good at remembering names and dates.

Continued...

12. A student asked me a question during class. Just after she finished asking the question, my attention was distracted by another person who stood up and began to sing aloud. My attention came back to the question after the singing stopped; but now I no longer could remember what I was asked just 40 seconds earlier. This was probably due to the fact that the memory was lost from the _____ because I was not able to _____.
    A. sensory store; retrieve the information
    B. sensory store; rehearse the information
    C. short-term store; retrieve the information
    D. short-term store; rehearse the information

13. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of the long-term memory subsystem?
    A. It has a virtually unlimited capacity.
    B. It stores memories for at least several minutes.
    C. Its memory codes are stored outside of awareness.
    D. All the above are characteristics of long-term memory.

14. Tommy is repeating a series of digits in the order in which he heard an experimenter read them. The experimenter is testing the capacity of Tommy's _____ memory. Tommy should be able to repeat about _____ digits correctly.
    A. sensory; 4
    B. sensory; 7
    C. short-term; 4
    D. short-term; 7

15. Grouping pieces of information together to expand the effective capacity of short-term memory is termed _____.
    A. chunking
    B. clumping
    C. compacting
    D. consolidating

16. Rehearsal refers to the _____.
    A. inability to recall information that one realizes one knows
    B. repetition of information that has entered short-term memory
    C. grouping of information that can be stored in short-term memory
    D. memory task in which individuals are presented with a stimulus and asked whether they have been exposed to it in the past

17. "I know it! It's um . . . um . . . It starts with 'D'," said Anuar when asked about a name of a country. Anuar is falling prey to the _____ effect.
    A. tip-of-the-tongue
    B. flashbulb memory
    C. motivated forgetting
    D. retroactive interference

Continued...

18. The distinction between long- and short-term memory _____.
    A. is somewhat artificial
    B. has failed to gain empirical support in memory research
    C. is supported by the effects of certain kinds of brain damage
    D. is supported by the distinction between declarative memory and procedural memory

19. "Cat food, cola, toothpaste." Your roommate begins reciting items as you get to ready to leave to the store. He continues to list a few more items. Finally, he wraps up: "Coffee creamer, spaghetti sauce, dish liquid, and ice tea mix." You forget a couple of things, but you do manage to get the cat food, cola, and toothpaste. Your memory for these items reflects the _____ effect.
    A. recency
    B. primacy
    C. item order
    D. serial memory

20. The recency effect refers to the fact that _____.
    A. rehearsed items are more likely to be remembered than unrehearsed items
    B. the most personally relevant items on a list are most likely to be remembered
    C. the first several items on a list are remembered better than the items in the middle of the list
    D. items presented late in a list are remembered better than items presented in the middle of a list

21. Which of the following refers to declarative memory?
    A. Memory for skills
    B. Memory for habits
    C. Memory for names
    D. Memory for how to do things

22. Knowing how to serve a badminton birdie is an example of a(n) _____ memory.
    A. episodic
    B. semantic
    C. procedural
    D. declarative

23. Which of the following statements accurately captures the relationship among the modules of long-term memory?
    A. Declarative and semantic memory are both types of episodic memory.
    B. Declarative and semantic memory are both types of procedural memory.
    C. Episodic and semantic memory are both components of procedural memory.
    D. Episodic and semantic memory are both components of declarative memory.

Continued...

24. Why is it so difficult to retrieve information from long-term memory?
    A. The capacity of long-term memory is limited.
    B. The duration of long-term memories is limited.
    C. There is so much information being stored in long-term memory.
    D. The material that makes its way to long-term memory is temporary.

25. Which of the following statements best describes the fate of the decay theory of forgetting in psychology?
    A. It is an incomplete theory of forgetting.
    B. It has largely been affirmed as a theory of forgetting.
    C. It has been completely discredited as a theory of forgetting.
    D. It has been supplanted by more contemporary theories of forgetting.

26. Uncritical thinkers tend to _____.
    A. base beliefs on mere personal preference or self-interest
    B. be close-minded and resist criticisms of beliefs and assumptions
    C. think illogically and draw unsupported conclusions from evidence and data
    D. all of the above

27. Which of the following is **NOT** a critical thinking hindrance?
    A. egocentrism
    B. individualism
    C. sociocentrism
    D. wishful thinking

28. _____ are generalisations about a group of people in which identical characteristics are assigned to all or virtually all members of the group, often without regard to whether such attributions are accurate.
    A. Biases
    B. Stereotypes
    C. Assumptions
    D. None of the above

29. Which of the barriers of critical thinking does the below statement refers to?
    A star quarterback discusses the hard work and team-mindedness of his fellow players when asked to explain a big win. A few weeks later, after his team loses a game, the same quarterback explains that "it just wasn't our night".
    A. Herd Instinct
    B. Self-serving bias
    C. Self-interested thinking
    D. Unwarranted assumptions

Continued...

30. "All computer hackers are school dropouts". This statement is an example of _____, a barrier to critical thinking.
    A. Stereotypes
    B. Egocentrism
    C. Sociocentrism
    D. Wishful thinking

31. Every argument is composed of _____ and _____ .
    A. claims, reasons
    B. context, statements
    C. premises, conclusions
    D. simple indicators, complex indicators

32. A deductive argument is intended to give _____.
    A. true support to its conclusion
    B. probable support to its conclusion
    C. logically conclusive support to its conclusion
    D. logically inconclusive support to its conclusion

33. Inductive arguments are supposed to give _____.
    A. probable support to their conclusions
    B. conclusive support to their conclusions
    C. improbable support to their conclusions
    D. questionable support to their conclusions

34. Which of the conclusions below does **NOT** logically follow from the following passage: The right to life is the most basic human right, the one on which all other rights depend. Thus, regardless of the nobility of our ends, human beings should never be intentionally killed by the state.
    A. Since convicted murderers are humans, they should never be executed.
    B. The death penalty constitutes a violation of the executed prisoner's right to life.
    C. Even if the death penalty leads to a safer society by deterring would-be criminals, capital punishment should nonetheless be abolished.
    D. If executions of criminals ultimately leads to less killing in society, then the death penalty should be endorsed.

35. Many politicians oppose any legislation that would limit how much of their personal money they could use to fund their own campaigns. At least some of these politicians hold this perspective only because they are very wealthy and such law would effectively remove any advantage this wealth would bring them. Such politicians likely hold their view as a result of _____.
    A. conformism
    B. self-serving bias
    C. self-interested thinking
    D. an unfounded assumption

36. _____ are words that provide clues that premises or conclusions are being put forward.
    A. Premises
    B. Conclusions
    C. Indicator words
    D. Premise indicators

37. "Since", "for", "because" and "considering that" are examples of _____.
    A. indicator words
    B. premise indicators
    C. statement indicators
    D. conclusion indicators

38. "Our generation ranks first among all industrialized nations in the number of high school diplomas held by those between the ages of 45 and 64. Our 35-44 age group, however, is in fifth place, and our 25-34 place 10th. Considering that a large percentage of new jobs will require some level of post-secondary education, this is an extremely troubling trend."
    The paragraph above consists of _____.
    A. one premise and one conclusion
    B. two premises and one conclusion
    C. four premises and one conclusion
    D. three premises and one conclusion

39. "It is simply not true to say that if an activity is important that it is desirable for us to have a theoretical understanding of it. Whoever seeks a theoretical understanding of love? In most cases there is no purpose that such a theory could serve, and worse, it would get in the way, it would detract."
    From the argument above, which statement below is the conclusion?
    A. Worse, it would get in the way, it would detract
    B. No one seeks a theoretical understanding of love
    C. In most cases there is no purpose that such a theory could serve
    D. It is simply not true to say that if an activity is important that it is desirable for us to have a theoretical understanding of it

Continued...

40. "Thus", "Consequently", "Therefore" and "With regards to" are examples of _____.
    A. indicator words
    B. premise indicators
    C. statement indicators
    D. conclusion indicators

41. When conflicts arise, you must _____.
    A. withdraw until you know what to do
    B. try problem-solving negotiation first
    C. weigh who will win and lose if a settlement is reached
    D. weigh short term gains against potential long term losses

42. When something is necessary for your survival, it is a _____.
    A. want
    B. need
    C. interest
    D. none of the above

43. Helen sees a dress that she really loves. That dress represents a _____.
    A. want
    B. need
    C. interest
    D. none of the above

44. Which is **NOT** something a conflict of interest is based on?
    A. Rivalry
    B. Incompatible ideas
    C. Differences in wants, needs, goals, and values
    D. Scarcities of resources such as power or influence

45. Conflicts are constructive to the extent that they _____.
    A. strengthen relationships
    B. aim for everyone's best interest
    C. allow the stronger party to secure result
    D. both a and b

46. When a relationship is more important than the goals, a person would use which conflict management strategy?
    A. Smoothing
    B. Withdrawing
    C. Compromising
    D. Problem-solving negotiations

Continued...

47. Compromise usually occurs instead of problem-solving negotiation when _____.
    A. Time is in short supply
    B. Bonus points are given for compromise
    C. No one wants to discuss the issue any longer
    D. None of the above

48. To be competent in managing conflicts, one should _____.
    A. learn to avoid conflict
    B. learn to do all five strategies
    C. do whatever feels like the natural thing to do
    D. learn to always use problem-solving negotiation

49. A telephone salesman tries to sell Janet some vitamins. When he refuses to take "no" for an answer, she hangs up on him. This is an example of _____.
    A. smoothing
    B. withdrawing
    C. compromising
    D. problem-solving negotiations

50. One of the most difficult and important aspects of conflict resolution is _____.
    A. explaining what you want
    B. accurate perspective-taking
    C. accurately defining the conflict
    D. listening to what the other person wants

51. Jane prefers _____ learning style as she prefers the depiction of information in maps, diagrams, charts and graphs.
    A. read
    B. visual
    C. auditory
    D. kinaesthetic

52. Below are the common characteristics of a left brain learner **EXCEPT** _____.
    A. tends to work well independently
    B. can do well with self-paced and computer curriculum
    C. prefers projects and discussion rather than workbook learning
    D. thinks things through with multiple pieces of evidence before coming to a conclusion

Continued...

53. Active learners prefer to _____.
    A. think about the material first
    B. discover possibilities and relationships
    C. discuss and explain to others in understanding information
    D. learn facts and solving problems using well established methods

54. Global learners benefits from _____.
    A. connecting information to real-world situations
    B. using concept mapping to visually arrange key points
    C. using care to read the entire questions before answering to prevent mistakes
    D. skimming through the entire chapter to get an overview before starting to study specific information

55. Below are the common characteristics of a right brain learner **EXCEPT** _____.
    A. does not plan ahead regularly
    B. figures things out from scanty evidence
    C. likes the predictability and conciseness in work
    D. does not do items sequentially, but skips around in his or her work

56. Selection of the right sources is crucial to ensure _____.
    A. materials are used wisely
    B. no plagiarism in the work
    C. flexibility in searching materials
    D. right information is obtained at the right time

57. Which of the following is the **CORRECT** process in searching information?
    A. find sources - identify topic - develop search strategy – information tools - evaluate
    B. find sources - identify topic - develop search strategy – evaluate - information tools
    C. identify topic - develop search strategy - find sources – information tools – evaluate
    D. identify topic - find sources - develop search strategy - information tools – evaluate

58. Below are some of the reference tools **EXCEPT** _____.
    A. EndNote
    B. RefWork
    C. WizFolio
    D. ScienceDirect

59. Below are the aims in developing search strategy **EXCEPT** _____.
    A. saving time
    B. getting relevant information
    C. searching information in flexibility
    D. choosing something that interest you

Continued...

60. Below are the aims in evaluating the information in information search process **EXCEPT** _____.

A. accuracy
B. authority
C. objectivity
D. consistency

SECTION B: ESSAY [40 MARKS]

PART A [20 MARKS]

Instruction: Answer **ALL** questions in this section. Detail elaboration is required. Write your answers in the Answer Booklet.

Question 1

Effective communication helps people grasp ideas, issues, build rapport with others and achieve agreement especially when working in groups.

a. Analyze the differences between **FOUR (4)** basic styles of communication. Provide your answer with examples.
b. Suggest **SIX (6)** ways to encourage group participation. Provide your answer with examples.

(20 marks)

PART B [20 MARKS]

Instruction: Answer any **TWO** out of **THREE** questions in this section. Detail elaboration is required. Write your answers in the Answer Booklet.

Question 1

Note-taking is the practice of recording information captured from another source. By taking notes, we records the essence of the information.
Compare The Cornell System and The Outlining System. Provide your answer with examples.

(10 marks)

Question 2

Different types of question will be tested in examinations. Each type requires different strategies in approaching them.
Explain **FIVE (5)** ways to systematically approach essay questions.

(10 marks)

Question 3

Improving your reading skills will reduce unnecessary reading time and enable you to read in a more focused and selective manner.
Evaluate **FIVE (5)** purposes and techniques in the Skimming way.

(10 marks)

End of Paper